

## Appendix C

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### Washington State Emergency Management Organization Structure

An illustration of the Washington State emergency management organization structure is included in Figure C-1 on the following page.

#### **(1) Governor**

The Washington State Governor has wide ranging authority and responsibility to direct the implementation of the state's emergency response plan, to activate the National Guard, order evacuations, to access and commit emergency resources as the situation demands, seize property, suspend state laws and regulations, and to activate interstate mutual aid agreements. The governor has the sole authority to issue state of emergency declarations and to request federal disaster assistance from the president.

#### **(2) US Department of Homeland Security**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established as an executive department of the United States by the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Department was established to: prevent terrorist attacks within the United States, reduce America's vulnerability to terrorism, and minimize the damage from potential attacks and natural disasters. It is composed of five major divisions or directorates: Border and Transportation Security, Emergency Preparedness and Response, Information Analysis and Infrastructure Protection, Science and Technology, and Management. The Department appoints a Homeland Security Contact in each state. In Washington State the Homeland Security Contact is The Adjutant General of the Washington State Military Department.

Figure C-1

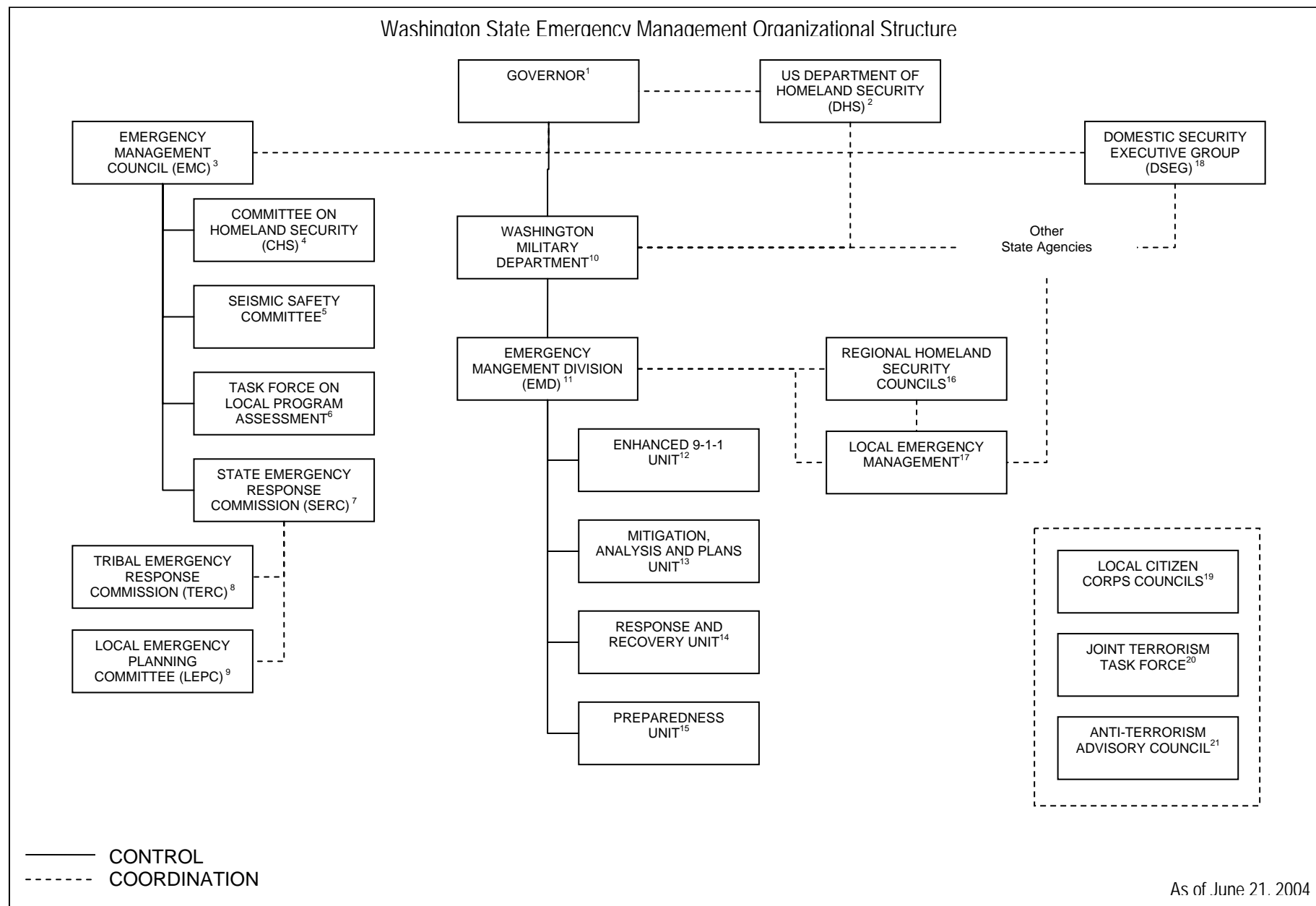
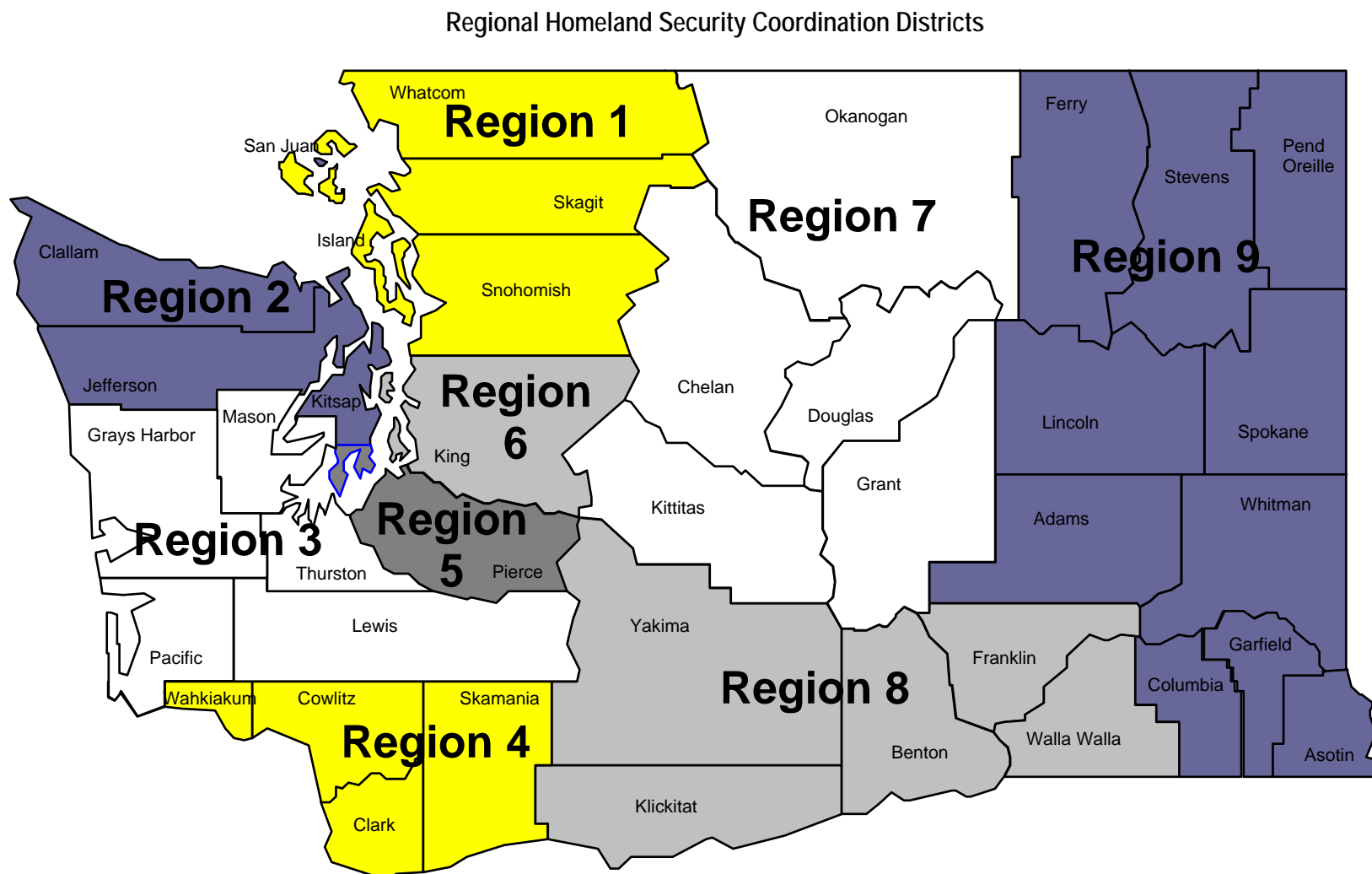


Figure C-2



Note: These districts coincide with Local Health Regions for Bioterrorism Planning & Coordination.

### **(3) Washington State Emergency Management Council**

The Emergency Management Council (EMC) advises the governor and the director of the Washington Military Department on all matters pertaining to state and local emergency management. The EMC committees and workgroups include: Committee on Homeland Security, Seismic Safety Committee, State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), and the Task Force on Local Programs.

### **(4) Committee on Homeland Security**

The Committee on Homeland Security (CHS) develops and recommends to the State Emergency Management Council statewide strategies that address threats and acts of terrorism through mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

### **(5) Seismic Safety Committee**

The State Emergency Management Council established the Seismic Safety Committee in 1996. The Seismic Safety Committee provides policy recommendations to the Emergency Management Council and serves as an advocate for seismic safety issues. The Seismic Safety Committee provides to the State Emergency Management Council an annual assessment of statewide implementation of seismic safety improvements.

### **(6) Task Force on Local Programs**

The Emergency Management Council (EMC) created the Task Force on Local Programs in January 2003 to look at the state of emergency management in Washington's counties, cities and tribes. The Task Force was chartered to: develop an inventory of local and tribal emergency management program requirements, capabilities and needs; evaluate the effectiveness of the emergency management structure at the local and tribal levels; and develop recommendations to increase the ability of local and tribal emergency management organizations to meet current and future risks.

### **(7) State Emergency Response Commission**

The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) supervises and coordinates Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), which develop, and when necessary, implement, emergency response plans for hazardous substance emergencies. The SERC was created after the State of Washington adopted the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III law and regulations in 1988, establishing requirements regarding emergency response planning and community right-to-know on hazardous chemicals. The SERC also develops and supports state and local government programs and local university-sponsored programs that are designed to improve emergency planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery capabilities with special emphasis on hazardous chemicals.

**(8) Tribal Emergency Response Commissions**

Each Tribal Emergency Response Commission (TERC) is responsible for developing a local hazardous materials response plan for its tribal jurisdiction.

**(9) Local Emergency Planning Committees**

Each Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is responsible for developing a local hazardous materials response plan for its local Emergency Planning District, designated by the State Emergency Response Commission. The chief elected official of the Local Emergency Planning District appoints the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

The state is divided into over 40 local emergency planning districts. A Local Emergency Planning Committee representing local governments, emergency response officials, environmental and citizens groups, industry, and other interested parties is established in each planning district. Each county in the state has an LEPC. Auburn, Kent, Pullman, Puyallup, Quincy, and Steilacoom are some of the cities with an LEPC separate from their counties.

**(10) Washington State Military Department**

The Washington Military Department is responsible to the Governor for carrying out the emergency management program for the state. The Director coordinates the activities of all emergency management organizations within the state, and cooperates and maintains liaison with emergency management agencies of other states and with the federal government. The Department is composed of the Emergency Management Division (EMD), the Washington Army National Guard and the Washington Air National Guard. All components report to the Governor through The Adjutant General (TAG), who serves on the Governor's Cabinet as Director of the Military Department.

**(11) Emergency Management Division**

The Emergency Management Division (EMD) is a division of the Washington Military Department. EMD coordinates emergency management programs with local governments, public agencies, private organizations, businesses, communities, and individuals to prepare for, respond to, and recover from emergencies. In addition to the Director's Office, there are five units within the division: Enhanced 911; Mitigation, Analysis and Planning; Response and Recovery; Policy, Programs and Training; and Homeland Security.

**(12) Enhanced 911 Unit, Emergency Management Division**

The Enhanced 911 Unit of the Emergency Management Division coordinates and facilitates the planning and installation of county E911 systems that identify the

address and phone number of most emergency calls. The Unit provides technical, financial and educational assistance to counties and supports the E911 Advisory Committee and its work groups.

**(13) Mitigation, Analysis and Plans Unit, Emergency Management Division**

The Mitigation Section of the Emergency Management Division provides access to competitive grant funding and to technical assistance following a major disaster or emergency declaration. These grants support projects to reduce or eliminate the threats of hazards, and support all-hazard mitigation planning. The section also administers annual funding for hazard-specific projects, such as earthquake, flood, tsunami and volcano; and for hazard mitigation planning, in addition to coordinating and maintaining the State's Hazard Mitigation Strategy. Additionally, the section reviews local hazard mitigation plans, participates in the development of national policies in hazard mitigation, earthquake, and tsunami preparedness, and coordinates the implementation of state and federal laws and regulations to meet multi-objective planning—educating and integrating mitigation into land use and building policy decisions.

The Analysis and Plans Section assists local jurisdictions and state agencies in developing preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery strategies. Additionally, it provides plan reviews for local and state agencies and is responsible to coordinate the state Hazard Identification Vulnerability Assessment (HIVA) and the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP).

**(14) Response and Recovery Unit, Emergency Management Division**

The Emergency Operations Section of the Emergency Management Division manages the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) through all phases of activations. It operates an alert and warning center 24 hours per day. It supports missions including search and rescue operations, fire mobilizations, hazardous materials incidents, and notification of severe weather.

The Telecommunications Section maintains the readiness and compatibility of EMD's automation, telecommunication and radio systems. The Section provides technical assistance to local governments and participates in policy development on statewide automation and communication systems through various committees and commissions.

The Recovery Section administers multiple federal disaster recovery programs for emergencies and major disaster events, assisting individuals, businesses, local, state, and tribal governments and certain private nonprofit organizations. The primary programs implemented in this Section include the Human Services Program, the Public Assistance Programs, and the Federal Fire Management Program.

**(15) Preparedness Unit, Emergency Management Division**

The Programs and Training Section of the Preparedness Unit coordinates and manages state and federal programs that assist local governments, businesses, individuals, and private entities in emergency preparedness. In addition, the Section provides staff support to the State Emergency Management Council, the State Emergency Response Commission, and the Seismic Safety Advisory Committee.

The Training Section designs, conducts and evaluates emergency management training and exercises to test the capabilities of contingency plans and the abilities of emergency personnel. The Section also develops public education materials to motivate individuals, families, neighborhoods, schools and businesses to prepare for emergencies and disasters.

**(16) Regional Homeland Security Councils**

The state's 39 counties have been configured into nine Regional Homeland Security Coordination Districts. Each of these administrative regions have a regional council to administer the distribution of federal homeland security funds within their regions, develop priority lists of equipment needs for first responders, help create regionally based mutual aid plans, coordinate the completion of member Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans (CEMP) and Hazard Identification and Vulnerability Assessments (HIVA), and facilitate self-assessments of emergency operations centers. A map of the nine regions is included in Figure C-2.

**(17) Local Emergency Management**

There are over 1,400 emergency response agencies, including fire and police, in Washington State, and more than 80 local (city and county) emergency management programs. Additionally, 29 tribes provide emergency management for their tribal jurisdictions. Local jurisdictions have the primary duty to save lives, protect the property and the economic base of the community, and preserve the environment. Local emergency management programs facilitate and coordinate with response agencies and others to mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and help recover from emergencies and disasters.

**(18) Domestic Security Executive Group**

The Domestic Security Executive Group (DSEG) advises the Governor and Homeland Security Advisor on all matters pertaining to state domestic security.

**(19) Local Citizen Corps Councils**

Local Citizen Corps Councils are coordinated statewide through the Washington State Commission for National and Community Service, and nationally by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Local councils build on a network of members to

focus on public education, training, and volunteer opportunities to provide for community and family safety.

**(20) Joint Terrorism Task Force**

The Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) is a multi-agency investigative unit led by the Seattle regional office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Its objective is to coordinate terrorism-related criminal investigations with the participation of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. This is one of 66 JTTFs across the nation.

**(21) Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council**

Formerly the Anti-Terrorism Task Force (ATTF), the Anti-Terrorism Advisory Council (ATAC) is the U.S. Attorney's Office's group within the state that supplements the work of the Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) by coordinating anti-terrorism initiatives, initiating training programs and facilitating information sharing. This is one of 93 Anti-Terrorism Advisory Councils across the nation.